



# PRESERVATION MATTERS

## THE NEWSLETTER OF THE CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Volume I, Issue I

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### SHPO Perspective

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the inaugural issue—Volume I, Number I—of *Preservation Matters*, the quarterly newsletter of the Office of Historic Preservation. Many of you may recall that this office produced a printed newsletter many years ago, one that was cancelled during one of many budgetary emergencies. It is my hope that this electronic newsletter can survive the vicissitudes of the budgetary process, while taking advantage of the flexibility of the electronic format. We currently have no plans to present this newsletter in a printed format, although the readers are invited to download and print this material and share the printed material with others.

There is a two-fold mission statement for this quarterly newsletter: to educate the general public about the operations of the Office of Historic Preservation, and to inform the public about newsworthy events that have occurred during the past quarter or which are likely to occur in the upcoming quarter. Readers will notice that the newsletter includes copy in both categories. There are general reports from the five major functional units within the office—grants, local government, project review, registration, and architectural review—reporting on topics of general interest to the public. There are also several columns that deal with newsworthy items—accounting of properties listed in the National Register or California Register, for example, as well as a listing of conferences, workshops, and other events that will take place in the near future and which might be of interest to historic preservationists in California.

This newsletter is designed to inform and assist our partners in local government, state government, federal government, non-profit organizations, and for-profit firms interested in the heritage of California. Please let us know what you think of this initial offering and help us make this newsletter even better by suggesting topics of interest to you and other preservationists. Again, thank you for helping us launch this newsletter.



State Historic Preservation Officer  
Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA

### California Landmark Program Turns 75!

Stephen Mikesell

The California Historical Landmark, or simply Landmark, program is the oldest and arguably the best-known program at the Office of Historic Preservation. The program recently passed a significant milestone: it began in 1932 and turned 75 in 2007. OHP will commemorate this milestone in 2008 through a renewed emphasis on this grand old program.

One may read a detailed history of California Landmarks in the website of OHP, at [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov). Briefly, efforts to erect memorial historical plaques date to the turn of the last century, through the efforts of private groups such as Charles Lummis' Landmark Club in Southern California. The State took over this effort as an official state activity in 1931 and the first group of landmarks was approved in 1932. The original landmarks committee (forerunner of today's State Historical Resources Commission)

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## California Landmark Program

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included some of the most prestigious historians of the time: Aubrey Drury, Francis Farquhar, Carl I. Wheat, Herbert Bolton, DeWitt V. Hutchings, Senator Leroy A. Wright, and Lawrence Hill.

Seventy-five years later, the program is still alive and active. Landmarks are numbered sequentially; the most recent addition was Landmark No. 1044, the Mission Beach Roller Coaster in San Diego, which was designated in 2005.

Most, but not all, Landmarks include commemorative plaques. Many sites were designated years ago but were never fitted with plaques. Landmark No. 1, for example, is the Customs House in Monterey. It was designated in 1932 but has never been fitted with an official Landmark plaque. Unfortunately, many other plaques were installed but stolen or vandalized; Highway 49, in particular, is filled with empty stone monuments that once held official Landmark plaques.

What will OHP do to commemorate the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of this program? During 2008, the office will work with State Parks to install and dedicate a plaque for Landmark No. 1 in Monterey, a fitting and long overdue recognition, not only of the Customs House, but of the Landmarks program as well. OHP stands ready to assist any group or governmental agency seeking

to install, or re-dedicate, any of the hundreds of Landmarks that have no official plaques. OHP will



**Landmark Number 1, the Customs House Monterey**

also work closely with any applicants who seek designation of new Landmarks. As noted, the most recent Landmark designation occurred in 2005. The office welcomes new applications and pledges to work closely with any applicant for this venerable program.

*Future Registration articles will discuss the National Register nomination process, an overview of Registration programs, Multiple Property Submissions, and Historic Context.*

### Registration Unit Staff Contacts:

Patricia Ambacher,  
State Historian I  
(916) 653-8936

Cindy Toffelmier  
State Historian II  
(916) 653-5789

## Project Review: An Introduction

David Byrd

The Project Review Unit provides review and comment on behalf of the SHPO to federal agencies to ensure that the projects and programs carried out comply with federal and state historic preservation laws. Federal and federally-sponsored programs and projects are reviewed pursuant to Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed federal undertakings on historic properties. NHPA's implementing regulation is found in 36 CFR Part 800, which requires federal agencies (and their designees, permittees, licensees, or grantees) to initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as part of the Section 106 review process. As defined by 36 CFR § 800.2(c)(1), SHPO reflects the interests of the State of California and its citizens in the preservation of our cultural heritage.

In addition to Federal undertakings, OHP also reviews State programs and projects pursuant to Sections 5024 and 5024.5 of the California Public

Resources Code. Additionally, Section 5024.5 requires consultation with OHP when a project may impact a State-owned historical resource.

The largest unit in the Office of Historic Preservation, the two archaeologists, three historians, and one Associate Parks & Recreation Specialist that make up the Project Review Unit annually review more than 5,000 submittals from more than 30 federal and state agencies. Consultations can include determinations of National Register eligibility, findings of effects, and the negotiation of Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement documents.

Dr. Susan Stratton, Senior State Archaeologist, supervises Project Review and maintains an active role in all aspects of the unit. Dr. Stratton received her Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of New Mexico, specializing in prehistoric archaeology, faunal analysis, and human osteology. Additionally, she teaches classes in archaeology

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### Project Review Staff Contacts:

Dr. Susan Stratton  
Sr. State Archaeologist  
(916) 651-0304

Amanda Blosser, State  
Historian II  
(916) 653-9010

David Byrd, State Historian II  
(916) 653-9019

Dwight Dutschke, Assoc.  
Park & Rec. Specialist  
(916) 653-9134

Natalie Lindquist, State  
Historian II  
(916) 654-0631

William Soule, Assoc.  
State Archeologist  
(916) 654-4614

## Project Review

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and world prehistory, cultural anthropology, and physical anthropology for Folsom Lake College. Dr. Stratton became the Project Review Unit supervisor in 2006, coming to the office from the California Department of General Services (DGS) where she was the sole cultural resource specialist in the Environmental Unit providing guidance for many State construction projects. Before working at DGS, Dr. Stratton was with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), again the only cultural resource specialist for that department. At DTSC, she specialized in hazardous site archaeology and the impacts to cultural resources resulting from hazardous materials remediation.

According to Dr. Stratton, a primary goal for the Project Review unit is to continue to provide review and guidance for federal agencies in a timely manner ensuring that the Section 106 process has been followed as provided for under

36 CFR Part 800 so that historic properties receive every consideration allowable by law. This includes early consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribes and other tribal entities. Another goal is to work with the State Historical Resources Commission and other agencies and organizations to continue to promote a higher standard of cultural resources management, particularly in the area of archaeology. "It is time to really start thinking out of the box regarding proposed mitigation measures addressing effects to historic resources. HABS/HAER, data recovery reports, plaques, and photos should not be the standard acceptable replacement for a damaged or demolished resource. We as professional stewards of our cultural heritage have an obligation to not only preserve, but interpret, and showcase our resources for generations to come."

*Future Project Review columns will include technical advice on a variety of topics related to Section 106*



**Project Review Unit Supervisor Dr. Susan Stratton meeting with representatives of the BLM on the Carrizo Plain**

*compliance including: how to define and document an area of potential effects (APE); identification and evaluation of historic properties; documentation standards; etc.*

## Review of Green Preservation Projects: An Approach

Mark Huck

A current hot topic in preservation has been the incorporation of new sustainable strategies into historic projects. Traditional thinking has been that the twin goals of energy conservation and historic preservation were at odds with each other. Closer examination of the issue, however, is revealing more of a synergy, if the project is approached appropriately.

The new sustainable strategies involve a point system and third party certification that guarantees a level of meaning and consistency when a building is called "green." Whether the system used is [LEED](#) (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) or the California-based [Green-Point Rated](#) system used for new home construction and remodeling, all describe criteria and provide a point system or checklist that determines a minimum standard of conservation. These systems typically target more energy efficient performance than building codes require, usually 15% higher.

A tax credit or Section 106 project is ready for review, but the client has also mandated a "green" building. A green building is a positive signal to the customer that the owner or lessee is contributing toward the solution of climate change and resource conservation. Sometimes it is perceived that this signal must be visible; this is where third party certification can be preservation's best friend.

### That's Not Poor Gutter Maintenance, It's a Green Roof

Nothing says green more than a building bristling with photovoltaic cells, hot water heat exchangers, brand new low-e windows and a light-colored roof, right? Developers and governmental jurisdictions alike want to show that they are responding to the need to reduce energy and material use. An historic building needs a lighter touch, however, as outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Third party certification is that signal, but one that isn't physically visible. Where do the two criteria meet?

### State the Goal

First, sustainable features in a preservation project work best when planned from the beginning. Any project submitted for preliminary review, a Part 2 tax credit review, a Section 106 review, or other consultation should state in the correspondence or application that the project has a sustainable component as a goal. The goal should be stated as a quantification of the target energy or resource saved, generated, reused or recycled.

### State the Strategy

Next, explain how the goal will be achieved in the historic resource. What equipment is needed, and where will it be located? How invasive is the installation process? What is involved with tightening or insulating the building envelope? What is the strategy for window retrofit, repair, or re-

**"Any project submitted for preliminary review...should state in the correspondence or application that the project has a sustainable component as a goal."**

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## Green Preservation Projects

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placement? Will the property or site be impacted in some way? In addition to a description in the correspondence, schematic mechanical drawings help to illustrate the concept of what is being proposed.

### Successful Strategies

Simply put, successful strategies meet the Secretary's Standards. There is more latitude for new additions or construction on the site, but the same Standards must be observed for those, too: the massing, size, scale and architectural features shall be compatible to protect the historic property and its environment.

Many older historic buildings were built to work with the environment, employing many passive strategies to keep its occupants comfortable. Explore the original strategies that may be present in the project. Do they still exist? Can they be repaired and reused? Many buildings have had their passive strategies thwarted over time as mechanical systems were introduced.

This is where third party point system certification works well. Like the Standards, there is a certain amount of flexibility and interpretation to achieve the goal. These systems are goal oriented without detailing how the goal is met.

For example: LEED Energy and Atmosphere credit 1, Optimizing Energy Performance, gives a target percentage of energy cost savings, and gives two scales, one for new buildings and one for existing buildings. The existing building scale has a lower threshold of performance than new buildings for the same points earned, which is amenable to historic buildings. The credit does not specifically require window replacement, or even repair; just that the threshold be met.

Another illustration of low-impact points earned from the perspective of the Standards is the reuse of existing materials generated from your site, or even another site. One point can be earned from the purchase of green-generated power produced off-site, which has no impact on the historic property itself.

Many of the points for LEED certification involve proximity to services, transportation alternatives, or performances of systems that are typically retrofitted into a historic building and are not normally visible. An important point to make here is the 2007 update to the California Historical Building Code, which still exempts historic buildings from meeting the energy requirements of Title 24 building codes, but now requires com-

pliance with Title 24 for large appliances installed within.

### Unsuccessful Strategies

Projects that are initially submitted with no sustainable goals and are subsequently resubmitted late in the process with a "green" patina will receive a critical review. The quantified energy or resource goal of the sustainable redesign should still be stated in the revised application, and all drawings that support the sustainable goal should be submitted, including revised mechanical drawings incorporating any new equipment. Even if the equipment is on a new construction or addition, the final design of these new structures is frequently the result of negotiations that the sustainable revisions may nullify.

Likewise, jurisdictions with projects they desire to demonstrate or showcase particular sustainable technologies need to select their exhibit carefully. The project should actively demonstrate the sustainable effect and not just illustrate a technology, such as heat sinks, insulation or thermal masses that do not affect interior space. Those demonstrations are better suited to new construction and not incorporated into a historic project.

### A Happy Ending

The good news is that preservation and sustainability are not mutually exclusive, but rather can work well together. Plan on meeting both goals from the start and describe the energy goals and strategies sufficiently in correspondence and drawings. Third party certification is not a requirement for the incorporation of sustainable strategies into your historic project, but it does provide a signal that not only is your project historic, it's contributing to a cleaner world.

The architectural unit of OHP looks forward to the challenge and reward of assisting in innovative preservation projects that incorporate sustainable



**Thoreau Center, Presidio, San Francisco, CA  
(Leddly Maytum Stacy Architects)**

principles. Be sure to consult early in the process, and visit the [LEED page](#) of our website.

### **Architectural Review Staff Contacts:**

**Timothy Brandt, AIA  
Sr. Restoration Architect  
(916) 653-9028**

Mark Huck, AIA  
Restoration Architect  
(916) 653-9107

Jeanette Schulz  
Assoc. State Archeologist  
(916) 653-2691

***"Projects that are  
initially submitted  
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## Preservation at the Local Level: OHP Lends a Helping Hand

Shannon Lauchner

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) has an important role in preservation at the local level. Through the Local Government Unit, OHP provides technical assistance to the State's city and county governments and the residents of those jurisdictions for the development and implementation of historic preservation programs within the broader context of their community planning and development.

**Q:** Specifically, what program areas does the Local Government Unit handle?

**A:** The Local Government Unit works with a wide variety of programs, including:

- The National Parks Service's Certified Local Government program
- Resource survey and inventory
- Section 106 compliance for HUD assisted projects
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects
- The Mills Act, a state tax incentive for historic preservation

**Q:** Those sound like very different programs that could fit nicely in other units within OHP. Why are they placed together in the Local Government Unit?

**A:** While the programs and projects dealt with by the Local Government Unit are diverse, they all have a common thread that ties the unit together: local governments are the "customers." The unit was started nearly a decade ago to help local governments navigate the complexities of state and

federal historic preservation programs, while also helping them establish sound local programs.

**Q:** You mentioned that the Local Government Unit helps local governments with their own historic preservation programs. What does the unit actually do to provide this assistance?

**A:** The Local Government provides guidance and assistance to local governments in the following areas:

- Drafting or updating preservation plans and ordinances
- Developing criteria for local designation programs, historic districts, historic preservation overlay zones (HPOZs), and conservation districts
- Developing economic incentives for historic preservation
- Training local planners as well as commissions and review boards
- Meeting CEQA responsibilities with regard to historical and cultural resources
- Administering the Certified Local Government grant program.

*Future Local Government columns will include specific information on a wide variety of topics addressed by the unit including training workshops, CEQA compliance, the Mills Act and the benefits of strong survey programs.*

### Local Government Unit Staff Contacts:

**Lucinda Woodward,**  
State Historian III  
(916) 653-9116

Marie Nelson, State  
Historian II,  
(916) 653-9514

Michelle Messinger,  
State Historian II,  
(916) 653-5099

Shannon Lauchner, State  
Historian I,  
(916) 653-5649

## 2008 Governor's Historic Preservation Award Nominations Sought

The time is fast approaching to nominate your favorite historic preservation project for the 2008 Governor's Historic Preservation awards. Every spring since 1988, OHP has solicited nominations for these awards for notable achievements in preserving the heritage of California. Last year, awards recognized fifteen entities, ranging from the mighty Searles Valley Historical Society to the many-faceted Rosie the Riveter project to San Francisco's Western Neighborhoods Project for their restored 1906 earthquake refugee shacks.

A few general rules govern the nominations:

Any group, organization, or local, state, or federal agency involved in historic preservation may be nominated; individuals are not eligible.

Nominees should have completed the project (or a substantial portion of a large-scale, multiple activity project) within the last three years, not later than January 31, 2008.

Deadlines and additional information available soon on the OHP website  
<http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>.

## The Goose that Laid a Small Golden Egg for Historic Resources The California Heritage Fund — Proposition 12 Grant Program

Steadie Craig

In 2002, a small but select group of historic preservation projects was funded from the California Heritage Fund and administered by the Office of Historic Preservation, which usually does not have grant funds available.



**Picchetti Ranch Winery.**  
Image Courtesy of Ana Ruiz, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space

However, Proposition 12, **Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000** provided \$8,505,950 in grant funds on a competitive statewide basis for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, restoration, and interpretation of archeological and historical resource preservation projects.

Grant funds were awarded in two cycles. A total of 114 applications were received requesting \$35,711,120, over four times the available grant funds. A one-to-one match was required for each grant. All grant projects must be completed by March 2009 and closed out by June 30, 2009.

The 51 awarded grants projects include 19th and 20th century historic properties representative of multiple California historical themes, including military, transportation, government, agriculture, architecture, education, theater/arts, landscapes, immigration, and also cultural history/peoples in California. Grantees are local city and county governments, districts, non-profit organizations, and federally recognized Indian tribes. (A complete list of the projects and 'before' images can be found on the OHP web-

**San Buenaventura City Hall.**  
Image Courtesy of Mary Joyce Ivers, City of San Buenaventura

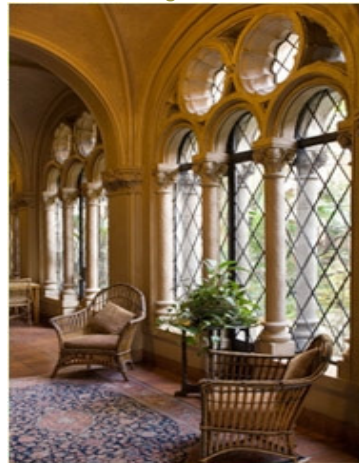


site: [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov)

Twenty grant projects are completed. The following three projects are excellent representatives of the quality of grant funded work:

**Picchetti Ranch**, listed on the National Register, was settled in the 1880s by the brothers Vincenzo and Secondo Picchetti, who built the ranch house and out buildings, including the winery. In 1976, the ranch was acquired by the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District. The ranch, including ranch house and out-buildings, still maintains a strong sense of its open historic ranchland. The winery is one of the oldest in California. Although most of the ranch buildings are wood, the winery is constructed of masonry. The stone cellar is used for wine storage and aging, the upper floor for public

**Berkeley Women's City Club.**  
Image Courtesy of Mary Breunig, Landmark Heritage Foundation



sales, wine tasting, and public events. The \$50,000 grant plus match to the non-profit Open Space District was used to seismically retrofit the historic un-reinforced masonry building and provide public access for the disabled.

The grand **City Hall** is on the hillside overlooking the city. California Historical Landmark #847 and a National Register property, the former Ventura County Courthouse was designed by Albert C. Martin, Sr. and dedicated in 1913. The impressive Neoclassic building was adaptively re-used in 1970s as the San Buenaventura City Hall. The fine exterior terra cotta was showing the effects of the harsh coastal climate. The \$400,000 grant plus match to the City was used to replace exterior sealants, leaking flashing, to repair or replace damaged terra cotta, and hazard material abatement.

Founded in 1927 to promote social, civic, and cultural progress, the **Berkeley Women's City Club**, now a hotel and meeting facility, was designed by Julia Morgan, designated California State Landmark #908 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The \$50,000 grant to the non-profit Landmark Heritage Foundation plus match was used to conserve and restore the deteriorated lead came and glass panels in the building's windows and doors.

## New Listings on the National Register

### **Alameda Veterans' Memorial Building, Alameda, listed September 27, 2007**



**Alameda Veterans' Memorial Building** was designed by noted local architect Henry H. Meyers in 1929 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The building is enlivened with Art Deco details, including a zigzag frieze and bas-relief medallions depicting World War I soldiers, sailors, airmen, and nurses. The property was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance for its architecture.

### **Royal Laundry Complex, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, listed September 27, 2007**



**Royal Laundry Complex** consists of three buildings and a "drive-up" sign. The complex was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion C in two historic contexts. The Main Plant, constructed in 1927, was listed for its high artistic merit. The Drive-up Building, Annex, and "drive-up" sign were listed under the Multiple Property Documentation for Early Auto-Related Properties in Pasadena. This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a federal tax credit as a rehabilitation project.

### **Spotswood House near Potter Valley, Mendocino County, listed September 27, 2007**



**Spotswood House** is an example of the Italianate style. Built in 1887 for a Joseph Spotswood, a prominent local hops farmer and businessman, the house was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the hops industry, and under Criterion B for associations with Joseph Spotswood.



## New Listings on the National Register (Continued)

**South Berkeley Community Church, Berkeley, Alameda County, listed November 15, 2007**



**South Berkeley Community Church** is located in what is historically known as the Lorin District. The Mission Revival style church was designed in 1912 by architect Hugo Storch and features many character defining features of the style including stucco surface, project eaves with exposed rafters, a bell tower, and arched entries. The interior exhibits the Arts and Crafts movement and exudes warmth and natural beauty. The church was listed in the National Register at the local level of significance for its architectural qualities and for its important role as one of the San Francisco Bay Area's first integrated churches.

**Armed Services YMCA, San Diego, listed November 15, 2007**



**San Diego Armed Services YMCA** was listed at the local level of significance. Constructed in 1924 in the Italian Renaissance style by architect Lincoln Rogers, the building derives its historical significance in the area of social history from its unique role in providing a variety of religious, physical, cultural, educational, social, and outreach programs to San Diego's military personnel and its architectural significance as an excellent mid-1920s example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. This property was previously certified by the National Park Service for a [federal tax credit](#) as a rehabilitation project.

**Cowell Lime Works Historic District, Santa Cruz County, listed November 21, 2007**



**Cowell Lime Works Historic District** consists of a concentration of industrial and ranch-related buildings, structures, and objects constructed of wood and limestone masonry. All the resources relate to limestone quarrying and lime production including lime kilns, a cooperage, supporting barns, and residential buildings, dating to the latter half of the nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century. Throughout its years of operation, 1853 to 1920, the Cowell Lime Works was the largest lime manufacturer in Santa Cruz County, providing lime for mortar for brick and stone buildings, fireplaces, chimneys, and foundations in the San Francisco Bay Area, and for exporting. The district was listed in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of industry.



## Recent SHRC-Approved California Register Listings

**Baywood Elementary School, San Mateo,**  
listed August 3, 2007



**Baywood Elementary School** was constructed in 1939 by architect William H. Toepke in the Period Revival style neighborhood of Baywood. In 1940, Toepke was re-hired to design a wing that included a bell tower. The kindergarten classroom is decorated with a mural painted by artist George Gaethke between 1939 and 1940. The school was listed in the California Register as a good example of the Colonial Revival style in San Mateo. It was also listed under the context of Works Progress Administration (WPA) art. It is an excellent example of a Federal Art Project (FAP) work of art. The FAP was an important WPA program that produced artwork for non-federal public buildings.

**Buffum House, Altadena, Los Angeles County,**  
listed August 3, 2007



**The Buffum House** was designed by master architect Wallace Neff in 1924. This French Provincial style house was listed in the California Register in the area of architecture as a good example of its style, and as the work of a master architect. Neff is recognized as one of the preeminent architects of the Spanish Colonial-Revival style in Southern California. The Buffum House is an example of his less common design choices and is the only known local Neff-designed house in the French Provincial style.

**Gerald Frye House, Yuba City, Sutter County,**  
listed August 3, 2007



**The Gerald Frye House** was listed in the California Register for its architecture. This Period Revival House reflects Tudor design as seen in its gable roof, decorative half-timbering, tall narrow windows, and massive chimneys topped with decorative chimney pots. It is a rare example for a rural ranch home. The house is also the first to be designated by the City of Yuba City for inclusion in its Official Register of Historical or Architecturally Significant Sites.

## Recent California Register Listings (Continued)

**Renyolds / Kerby-Miller House, Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, listed August 3, 2007**



The **Renyolds/Kerby-Miller House** was listed in the California Register as the best remaining Monterey County example of a "Honeymoon Cottage." Robert Stanton brought the experimental modular housing he developed with Wallace Neff in the early 1930s in Los Angeles to Carmel-By-The-Sea in 1937. The style embodies the modernism residential architectural trends occurring in Carmel during the 1930s, which incorporated natural materials while affording the benefits of modern design and technology.

## New California Points of Historical Interest Listing

**Site of First Vacaville Buddhist Church, Vacaville, Solano County, listed August 3, 2007**



The **First Vacaville Buddhist Church** was built in 1912 and destroyed by fire in 1951. The site is now occupied by a contemporary commercial building. The site was listed as a California Point of Historical Interest because of its important historical association as the first Buddhist Church in Vacaville. It became the center of Vacaville's Japanese community and played a critical role in the religious, educational, and recreational needs of its members. The site is also locally recognized by the City of Vacaville and is marked with a commemorative plaque.

## Showcase Your Preservation Success Stories Event at the 33rd Annual CPF Conference!

It's not too early to start thinking about this year's California Preservation Foundation Annual Conference Three Minute Success Stories (3MSS) event which will be held at the Greystone Cellars in St. Helena (The Culinary Institute of America) on Thursday night, April 24th.

Talent is not required—but enthusiasm and fun are key elements! **SUBMIT and get three FREE minutes of EXPOSURE and RECOGNITION for your preservation efforts!**

The 3MSS venue provides a unique opportunity to present your very own preservation success story to a statewide

audience. Stories can involve formation of preservation ordinances, outstanding survey accomplishments, building rehabilitation, saving historic properties from demolition, conservation efforts, grassroots activities, or anything related to the historic preservation field that can be told in fun and educational ways.

Presentation can be skits, songs, dances, PowerPoints, or anything else that's legal in Napa and can be done indoors. The evening's theme is talk show/cabaret. Here is your opportunity to present your story to a live (studio) audience!

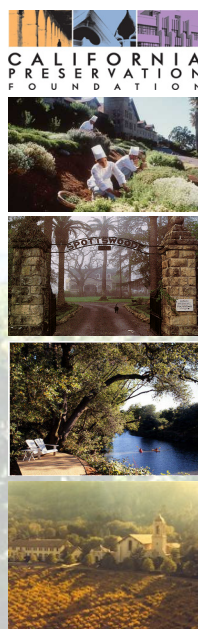
For more information on the 3MSS (including guidelines and application forms) contact [www.californiapreservation.org](http://www.californiapreservation.org).



# Society for California Archaeology

2008 Annual Meeting  
Burbank, CA  
April 17-20, 2008

*Burbank Airport Marriott  
Hotel & Convention Center*



33RD ANNUAL CALIFORNIA PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

# BALANCE COMPLEXITY

THE VINEYARD AND BEYOND  
APRIL 23-26, 2008 | NAPA VALLEY

For more information call (415) 495-0349 or visit [www.californiapreservation.com](http://www.californiapreservation.com)



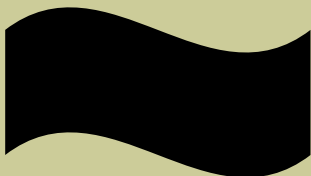
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RESOURCES

RUTH COLEMAN, DIRECTOR,  
CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

MILFORD WAYNE DONALDSON,  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
OFFICER

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**Upcoming Events in  
Preservation**

**Historic**

The **State Historical Resources Commission** quarterly meeting will be held **February 1, 2008**, in Pasadena. For more information, visit [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov).

The **California Preservation Foundation** will hold a fund raiser at the Kaufmann House in Palm Springs on **February 17, 2008**. For more information, visit [www.californiapreservation.org](http://www.californiapreservation.org).

The **Main Street Network** will meet **February 25-27, 2008** in Sacramento, sponsored by OHP and CAMSA. For more information, visit [www.camainstreet.org](http://www.camainstreet.org)

The **National Preservation Institute** will hold a training on **Section 106** on **March 11-13, 2008**, in Sacramento. For more information, visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org)

The **Society for California Archaeology** will hold its **Annual Meeting** on **April 17-20, 2008** at the Marriott Burbank Airport Hotel and Convention Center in Burbank. For more information, visit [www.scahome.org/events/index.html](http://www.scahome.org/events/index.html)

The **State Historical Resources Commission** quarterly meeting will be held **April 23, 2008**, in St. Helena. For more information, visit [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov).

The 2008 **California Preservation Conference**, "Balance and Complexity: The Vineyard and Beyond," will be held in Napa **April 23-26, 2008**. For more information, visit [www.californiapreservation.org](http://www.californiapreservation.org).